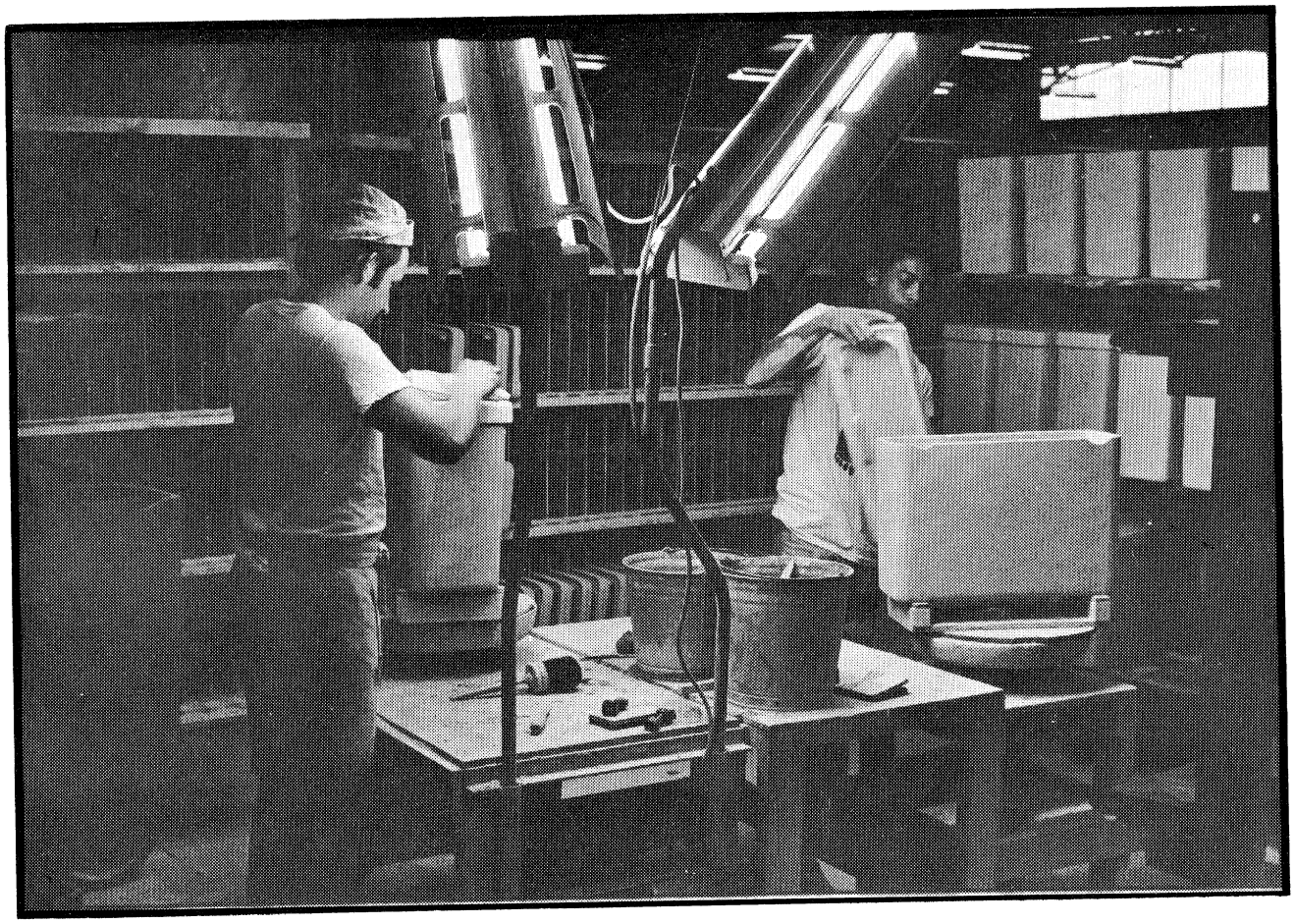

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#615 May 25, 1974

ATTENTION ... ATTENTION ... ATTENTION

IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO ALL LNS SUBSCRIBERS

SEE PAGE ONE OF THIS PACKET!

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

Dear LNS subscribers,

Here is an accounting of our financial situation since our three urgent pleas in April. We had hoped that these pleas, as they have done in the past, would sufficiently boost our income for a while to get us somewhat out of the financial chasm we've been in. As you will see, the results have been less than optimistic.

We have received, since April 15, 170 checks from subscribers to date. Although this is not so good, since it represents approximately 43% of our subcribers in the U.S. and Canada, it might seem pretty good, in fact much better than the 23% of subscribers paying each month we've been averaging in the past year.

However, the period of time we are covering is more than a month, over five weeks in fact. In addition, since we received these checks in April and May, they represent payments for two months, and include many subscribers, those who pay regularly, who sent checks in both April and May.

So it is not a significant jump at all. It is just about the same number that we have been receiving for the past year. In terms of the number of subscribers paying anything at all, our urgent pleas did not seem to make a difference.

Now for amounts of money. For the month of April, our income from domestic subscriptions amounted to $3244.90, and so far in May, as of the 24th, we have received $2530.00. We are not going into the whole rundown of what we have been averaging monthly for the past year now, and what we had been averaging before that. It is enough to say that our pleas did not at all increase the amount of money that you folks are sending.

We have given you five weeks to try to send a little more. There are lots of you who have not sent any. And many more who could send a little more in order to help out.

In that five weeks, not only have we not gotten ahead, but we have dropped from being three to four weeks behind on our own staff salaries to five to six weeks behind. There are still lots of bills to pay, and prices ain't getting any cheaper.

We are doing everything from our side to raise money independent of subscriptions. It is very difficult; funding for projects like LNS is getting harder and harder. But we are trying everything we can think of to raise money, large amounts and small.

To the people who did send money, and great letters of support, we can only thank you for supporting us as you have for many years. Without your help we'd be that much worse off.

But to the people who have not sent anything, and who haven't even paid any attention to our pleas, well, we're pissed off. We continue to send lots of material, regularly, twice a week, like we've been doing for years. And you continue to use our material in many, many ways. Some of you get our packets for six months, a year, a few years, and you don't bother to send anything.

Frankly, we can't understand it.

The LNS Collective

[See packet #597 for article on Japan and U.S. oil companies.]

THE AMERICAN FOOD WEAPON: JAPAN AT BAY

by Yamakawa Akio and Mark Selden

(Editor's note: One year ago, Japan appeared to be the U.S.'s number one economic competitor. Now, it faces its gravest economic crisis since World War II. Partially responsible is Japan's almost complete dependence on imported energy -- particularly oil. Japan relies on Middle Eastern oil for nearly all of its energy needs -- and between 50% and 70% of that is imported to Japan by the major U.S. oil companies.

In March, U.S. oil majors who import to Japan threatened to cut their imports to the country if the Japanese government refused to permit price increases. This threat nearly brought Japan's government to a standstill. Faced with galloping inflation on the one hand, and the possibility of no oil to fuel its industries on the other, they were -- and are-- in a bind.

However, the U.S. has more than one pressure point on the Japanese economy, and that's food. Japan imports half of its food, and 63% of those imports are from the U.S.

Between the two, the U.S. can bring the Japanese economy to its knees, a situation not at all unpleasant for U.S. industrialists who only one year ago were worrying about the Japanese threat to U.S. industrial hegemony in the world.

The following article, distributed by the Tokyo based New Asia News, deals with U.S. efforts to encourage even greater Japanese dependence on U.S. food supplies. The article was edited slightly by Liberation News Service.)

TOKYO (NAN/LNS) -- The problem is food. Following on the heels of the winter oil war, signs mount of an impending second U.S. resource war against Japan. This was the message of U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz who visited Japan on April 13 to press a hard line "Buy America" campaign.

In talks with Japanese political and economic leaders Butz insisted that Japan, already the world's number one importer of U.S. commodities, "must import more foodstuffs and increase its reserves." Rather than undertake a costly program to achieve self-sufficiency, he counseled, shouldn't Japan embark on a "bold international division of labor with respect to foodstuffs?"

At a time when Japan is heavily dependent on food imports and when many experts forecast impending world-wide food shortages, Butz' urgings may sound like proof of American friendship, even the voice of salvation. However, Japanese Agriculture Minister Kuraishi Tadao responded sharply that Japan will initiate a program to increase food self-sufficiency.

Behind the current controversy lies the fact that while promoting heavy and chemical industries, Japan has relied on the U.S. and developing countries to supply both its oil and food needs.

During the 1960s alone, eight million workers were drawn from agriculture to work in industry. The collapse of an independent agriculture simultaneously solved the industrial labor shortage and facilitated the rush to transform vast tracts of farm land to industrial sites.

Reliance on foreign -- particularly American -- food has been a deliberate policy since Japan began importing American wheat in the fifties. While government subsidies have maintained self-sufficiency in rice, the domestic supply of wheat plummeted from 39% of needs in 1960 to a mere 5% in fiscal year 1972. Barley self-sufficiency fell from 107% to 13% in the same period.

In 1972, Japanese agriculture produced just 53% of the nation's caloric intake. In other words, Japanese depend on foreign suppliers for half of thier food needs, a degree of dependence far above that of anycother industrial country.

Moreover, even products whose self-sufficiency rate is high, such as eggs, meat and dairy products, are sustained only by massive feed imports, in 1972 12 million tons, the equivalent of the entire rice harvest.

The $4.4 billion Japan spent in 1972 on food imports was eight times 1960s $550 million outlay. Skyrocketing world food prices pushed the figure to $10 billion in 1973, while estimates for 1974 go as high as $15 billion. Japan presently accounts for 10% of the world's grain imports and 25% of soybean imports, as well as large amounts of meat, fruit and vegetables.

This dependence is accentuated by the fact that 63% of Japan's grain and feed imports come from the U.S., while the U.S., Canada and Australia together supply 86% of all its food imports.

Takamatsu Yasuo, of the editorial board of the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the Wall Street Journal of Japan, recently warned that "If the U.S. were to stop exporting food, 'Japan Inc.' would find itself helpless."

In pressuring Japan to expand food purchases Agriculture Secretary Butz was brandishing "a strategic weapon as awesome as missiles," according to the Yomiui Shimbun. Butz' posture was based on the 1973 Flanagan Report, which calls for expansion of U.S. food exports to $18 billion by 1980 in order to balance rising U.S. oil imports.

For the first time since the 1950s, "food self-reliance" has become a subject of public discussion. Although concern over Japan's overwhelming dependence on foreign resources began during the late sixties, the search for alternatives began only after the shocks of Nixon's 1973 restrictions on soybean exports and the oil crisis.

In September 1973 the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry dispatched four teams on a one month "world self-sufficiency survey mission." The Ministry has since requested appropriations in the 1974 budget for a new program of subsidies to farmers to encourage grain, soy bean, feed and livestock production.

There is strong reason to believe, however, that such proposals toward the rehabilitation of Japan's declining agriculture will not be translated into fact. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sugawara himself has stated that "the conditions necess-

ary for achieving 'self-reliance' have already been lost." And commentators have observed that Agriculture Minister Kuraishi's talk of self-reliance was nothing more than shrewd bargaining to bring down the price of U.S. commodities.

Yet if domestic agriculture seems destined to further decline, important and ominous strides are being taken by major trading companies to reduce dependence on foreign controlled food supplies.

From Indonesia to the Philippines to Iran, Brazil and Australia, Japan has begun to invest heavily in food plantations producing corn, sugar, pineapple and feedgrain. Mitsui Trading Company's $2 million 4,000 hectare Mitsugoro plantation in Southern Sumatra, for example, grows corn for export. Indonesia, Japan's prime Asian target for oil investment -- but also the site of bitter anti-Japanese demonstrations recently -- has also become the center of Japan's investment in food plantations.

Despite such moves toward autonomy in the vital area of food, as in oil, an increasingly restive Japan will continue at least for the time being to rely predominantly on American supplies.

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ARMY NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER REFUSES TO WEAR UNIFORM IN PROTEST OF CALLEY'S FREEDOM

BUFFALO, NY (LNS) -- "This is my acknowledgement that a convicted murderer has been freed. And as long as he [is] wearing my uniform, I can't wear it," said Marine Captain Daniel J. Callaghan in the beginning of May after hearing that Lt. William Calley was free on appeal of his conviction of killing 22 Vietnamese civilians.

Callaghan is a commander of a unit of the 19th Special Forces Group of the Army National Guard. He served in the Marines in Vietnam from 1963-67.

"If Lt. Calley is allowed to walk free from this, unchanged except for the fact he's now a wealthy, dull, normal human being; if he's allowed to get away with this, Americans had better realize that this is something that touches their lives," Callaghan told the Sun-Bulletin, an upstate New York paper.

"I remember reading about the 'hardships' the lieutenant has been undergoing -- confined to his apartment and having to spend his birthday in the apartment.

"All I could think of was the numbers of babies and mothers and children in My Lai who will never see another birthday. It seems to me that the trench where their bodies were dumped is much, much more confining than Calley's apartment."

Callaghan's experiences in Vietnam still remain vivid to him. "One afternoon [in 1967] my interpreter came running to me and said that a Marine lieutenant was about to shoot a group of Vietnamese men.

"I ran over there and the large group of Vietnamese were in a group, some sitting, some squatting, some standing. They were angry and frightened. My commanding officer, a major, had ordered that the Vietnamese turn over their identity cards.

"They had refused to give their cards to the lieutenant. He had told them to give up their cards in one minute or he would 'take them off their dead bodies.' He had his .45 out and there were a dozen marines with M-14s at the ready.

"I ordered the Lieutenant to back off and he countered that he had a direct order from the major to get those cards and he was going to carry it out.

"Once he refused my order I took out my weapon -- a .45 -- and I said he would move the men away or I would shoot him.

"He moved his men away."

A few months later, in April of 1967, Callaghan came back from Vietnam and he was mustered out of the Marines. A year later in March of 1968 in the hamlet of My Lai, over 100 civilians were shot and dumped into a trench by U.S. troops, under the command of William Calley, among others.

Months later, the massacre was exposed.

In 1971, Callaghan joined the Green Beret National Guard unit he is in now, and in September of that year, the unit was called into Attica to help put down the prison uprising. According to Callaghan, though each of the National Guardsmen under his command were issued six rounds of ammunition, "no shots were fired by us. But the person we came nearest to shooting was a prison guard who was doing violence to an inmate -- kicking the prisoner in the face."

As to his decision not to put on his uniform, Callaghan said, "I am doing this because I have the feeling there are a lot of Americans whose conception of right and wrong is not much different from mine. They cannot justify a guard kicking a prisoner in the face, which I saw at Attica and they cannot justify the killing of babies at My Lai. I want those people to know they can speak up, that they can feel that way and tell other people about it....It has to be done."

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NIXON CAN RESIGN, AND MAKE A BUNDLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Although many people expect President Nixon to hang on to the Presidency as long as he can, in at least one area -- financial benefits -- resignation would be a profitable choice for him, to say the least.

According to the magazine, U.S. News and World Report, if Nixon resigns he'll be eligible for a $60,000 a year pension for life, plus a $96,000 a year stipend for office and secretarial staff and expenses. If he is impeached by the House of Representatives, but resigns before conviction by the Senate, he will still be eligible for the pension.

However, if he is impeached and convicted, he will lose all benefits.

These "retirement benefits" could cost the U.S. taxpayer about $3,120,000 if Nixon lives 20 years after he leaves the presidency.

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[Note to Editors: The following article can be separated into two parts, one on Thomas Wansley and one on James Carrington. Also, see packet #586 for article on "Keeping People Divided: The History of the Rape Charge in the South".]

TWO BLACK MEN VICTIMS OF RACIST USE OF RAPE LAW IN VIRGINIA

LIBERATION News Service

Thomas Wansley: Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Appeal

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The Supreme Court refused, May 12 to review the conviction of Thomas Wansley, a Virginia black man sentenced to two life terms for allegedly raping an elderly white woman who was "not too sure" he was her attacker.

Except for 8 months last year when he was out on bail, Wansley has spent the last 12 years in prison. Now 28 years old, he was first imprisoned in 1962, at age 16.

During the early 60's black people demonstrated in the streets of Lynchburg, Virginia, protesting the segregation of public facilities. It was during this time of high tension that Annie Lee Carter, a 59-year-old white woman, charged that she had been raped by a black man.

The police launched a massive manhunt and came up with Thomas Wansley. At his first trial, Carter testified that she was "not too sure" he was the man. Nevertheless, he was hastily convicted and sentenced to death. (Six months later, a white man who had been caught in the act of raping an 11-year old black girl, was convicted and drew a six-month sentence.)

Wansley later described the mood of the Lynchburg whites who felt threatened by the current turmoil. "Get a Negro--any Negro--and kill him. Burn him for raping white women--our women. So you see, someone had to cry--someone had to die. And hence, I became the victim of circumstances."

Enraged Lynchburg blacks rallied to his defense. With new legal assistance, and hundreds of people taking to the streets in protest, the conviction was overturned on a technicality.

A second trial resulted in a hung jury. By the third trial in 1967, five years after the alleged rape occured, Carter's memory had improved to the point where she could positively identify Wansley as her attacker. "Naturally," she said, "I've seen his picture in the papers, and I've seen him in court since then."

The picture of Wansley she referred to had accompanied stories in the Lynchburg papers which declared him guilty long before the third trial began. Embellishing the racist hysteria he was whipping up with an orgy of red-baiting, Lynchburg publisher Carter Glass [grandson of the man who wrote Virginia's Jim Crow laws] branded Wansley's lawyers "communists" because they defended him. At least half of the prospective jurors admitted to agreeing with the newspaper's contentions. So, Wansley was convicted again, this time sentenced to life imprisonment.

While in the Virginia State Penitentiary, Wansley became active in the prisoners' movement for better living and working conditions, higher wages, and an end to racist treatment. In 1968, he helped file a successful suit against prison officials for racial segregation and job discrimination. As a result, he was held in lock-in for nine months.

In January, 1973, a federal district judge reversed the 1967 conviction, citing "shocking... prejudicial pretrial publicity." However, before a packed courtroom, a Lynchburg judge refused to release Wansley on bail, saying that to do so would "endanger the safety of every woman in Virginia." Finally, after much protest, a federal judge released him on $10,000 bail.

But the prosecution would not rest, and in November, the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the decision that freed him. The court held that the 1967 pretrial publicity had not been primarily directed at Wansley, but at William Kunstler, one of his lawyers. His bail revoked, Wansley was sent to Road Camp #3, where he works on the state highways in a prison work gang.

Upon his return to prison, Wansley's case again became the focus of massive protest, demanding a pardon from outgoing governor Linwood Holton, and the resignation of the local prosecutor, Toyston Jester III. Neither demand was met however, despite rallies of up to 1200 people and petitions with more than 15,000 signatures.

The appeal brief which the Supreme Court dismissed called Wansley's conviction "a classic case of the selective prosecution, conviction and punishment of a Black young man in Southern states accused of sex crimes against white women."

It said Wansley "was tried in a locality where he was labeled as a convicted Black rapist of a white woman, where his attorney was repeatedly disparaged as an affiliate of Communist-front organizations and efforts, and where defense efforts were discredited as a Communist-inspired plot by the area media, to which all prospective jurors were exposed."

The Supreme Court's decision closes all legal channels for Wansley's freedom until he becomes eligible for parole in December, 1977, three and a half years from now.

James Carrington: Appeal For New Trial Denied

In a similar case, the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals denied a motion April 30 for a new trial for James Carrington. The 24-year old Lynchburg black foundry worker was convicted of rape in 1970 and abduction in 1971. He drew two 75 year sentences.

Carrington had been found sitting in his car with a young white woman friend by a vigilante squad organized by the woman's parents. They shot at him and then dragged him out of the car. Shouting racial epithets and threats, they forced him to his knees, fired into the ground next to him, and struck him several times with a rifle. The young woman was terrified.

She was then intimidated both physically and emotionally by her parents and their racist friends to testify against Carrington. At the brief trials, a jailhouse lawyer testified that there was no evi-

dence that Carrington had participated in a sexual act, and even FBI crime-lab experts could not bolster the prosecution's case for an abduction. But the courthouse was packed with white people who threatened, "If the court doesn't hang you, you can bet you'll never get out of here alive."

And the prosecutor, Harold G. Lawson, revealed the true purpose of the trial when he stated, "We're going to make an example of this boy, so that no colored man will ever lay hands on a white girl again."

The jury which convicted Carrington was, in the words of his mother, "All old, all men, and all white."

"If this thing happens only once in a lifetime," she said later, "we could overlook it. But James is only one example among thousands of Black men who have been brutally beaten, had life imprisonment, or even been killed for crimes just as questionable."

In the appeal which the circuit court rejected, Carrington's lawyers claimed that there was racist discrimination in the selection of the Appomattox County which convicted him. In 1970, over 21% of the jury age population of the county was black, yet the master jury list was only 11% black. Moreover, during the selection process, the race of prospective jurors was known, and all the eligible blacks were eliminated.

At the time of his arrest, Carrington was living in Charlotte County, in the heart of Southside, Virginia. Most of the black people in this area, as well as many poor whites, survive by working for starvation wages at nearby lumber and textile mills or as tenant farmers on white-owned plantations. The white elite of Southside is known for its long history of racist oppression.

And the rape charge is a useful tool for these people. During the campaign to gain a pardon for Thomas Wansley, the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) pointed out that, "Traditionally, the charge of rape against black men has been used in the south as a way of keeping black and white people divided. It is a weapon to terrorize the black community--white at the same time stirring anti-black hysteria in the white community."

* * *

The Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley can be reached c/o Prisoners' Solidarity Committee, PO Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509 (804-625-7759). They are in urgent need of funds for legal expenses.

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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN MAY RESIGN

LONDON(PNS/LNS)--Walter Annenberg, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, will soon resign according to some embassy officials in London.

Speculation suggests that Annenberg, head of the TV Guide empire, who contributed $250,000 to Nixon's re-election campaign before being appointed to his post, has not been an effective ambassador. He reportedly remarked to the distinguished wife of an Italian official, "We're going to get along just fine because I love spaghetti." --30--

LESBIANS TAKE OVER PANEL DISCUSSION AT APA CONVENTION: "WE WILL ACCEPT THESE ATROCITIES NO LONGER"

DETROIT, Michigan (LNS)--Lesbian activists,with the support of gay men, took over for a short time a May 7 workshop on gay sexuality at the American Psychiatric Association (APA) convention in Detroit.

As a final part of a panel discussion of the APA's recently liberalized position on homosexuality, two lesbians read a collective position denouncing the institutional and social power of psychiatrists and charging them with carrying out atrocities against gay people and women in general.

Speaking particularly of lobotomies, mind-control drugs often prescribed for women, and the "figurative and literal rape"of women by psychiatrists, the statement said, "We will accept these atrocities no longer. We are angry, and our anger will not be tranquilized, lobotomized,or written off."

The statement referred to the recent liberalization of the APA's views on gayness, asking "Do you think you are doing us a favor? Do you think we can easily be bought off? Do you think your past crimes will be so soon forgotten? Everytime a lesbian or gay man commits suicide, they are responding to a social condition known as homophobia--a pathological fear and hatred of gay people."

A national gay conference was held in nearby Ann Arbor the weekend before the APA convention, and more than 150 participants in the conference later tried to lobby at the APA convention against various forms of behavior control and for more humane attitudes towards gay sexuality.

The gay conference rented a large room in a building adjoining the hall in which the APA conference was being held, and distributed leaflets urging psychiatrists to come over for informal conversations with gay people who were not their patients. Few psychiatrists took the short walk over, however, and according to the Michigan Free Press,those that did were not exactly open-minded.

One psychiatrist, for example, said that heterosexuals are "more advanced" than gay people, but that he saw no reason why a gay person could not "be happy in a less advanced stage of sexual development."

At the gay conference, it was agreed that lesbians would speak for all gay people at the APA convention. After reading the collective statement at the May 7 panel discussion, the two women, Joan Nixon and Rachel Kamel, called lesbians to the stage and demanded that two male psychiatrists and ther male moderator of the panel step down.

Responding to objections that they had violated an agreement with the convention management not to disrupt it, in exchange for being allowed to speak at all, Kamel said, "The man here is telling us that we are not good democrats. We made an agreement that we would let them talk. We were lying. These men are our enemies. Why should we feel obliged to play the game by their rules?"

After about an hour of discussion of the action, the moderator managed to take control of the situation again. --30--[Thanks to Michigan Free Press]

[Note to Editors: See packet #608 for information on another recent raid on Panther offices. Also see packet #597 for new evidence on FBI involvement in the 1969 murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.]

CHICAGO POLICE RAID PANTHER OFFICE; MARKS 3RD RAID IN NEW POLICE ATTACKS ON PARTY

CHICAGO (LNS)--Police raided a closed office of the Black Panther Party early in May where they claimed they found "6,000 rounds of ammunition, shotguns and other military equipment." No charges were filed, however, giving substance to Panther charges that any weapons and ammunition found by police in the southside Chicago office "were brought in there by them [police] in an effort to frame and discredit the Black Panther Party."

In a statement to the press, Illinois Panther Coordinator Bob Rush explained that the raided office "has not been occupied since January." He emphasises that "on my last visit there was no ammunition of any kind in the office." Rush continued, "I believe that this was the action of police agents who really broke into the office and placed ammunition in the office when it was vacant."

For the Panther Party it was the third in a series of police harassments in the last month. On April 16, police swept into a house occupied by Panthers in Oakland, California, arresting 14. Charges of conspiracy, possession of illegal weapons and possession of dangerous drugs were dropped against all 14 the next day when it was clear that the police had no case. Within a week, other Panthers were arrested at a popular Oakland night club, and released.

The Black Panther, newspaper of the Black Panther Party, has described the recnet raids as "a reemerging pattern reminiscent of 1968 and 1969." Certainly the only effect and possible intention of the police raids has been to create adverse publicity for the Panthers in the establishment press. The Oakland raid was conducted on a house being used by the Party as a headquarters for their drive to win a majority of seats in the next Oakland City Council election.

Party chairman Bobby Seale called the Oakland raid "a plot to discredit the party in the eyes of the people because we have the ability to take the next election." He added that if the Panthers win five seats in the election, "that would be a majority, and that would bring about "people's control in Oakland. And that is what the power structure wants to stop."

Another spokesman for the Panthers pointed out the similarity in the recent raids. The authorities "got some publicity on it," he explained.

The Panthers certainly have reason to suspect such plots by police agencies against them. FBI documents recently released as a result of court battles have detailed the extent to which the FBI was involved in the 1969 murder of Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Chicago. Clark and Hampton were just two of dozens of Panthers who were killed by police in the 60's.

Interestingly enough, the day that the recent Chicago raid occurred was the same day that Panther attorneys were scheduled to take testimony from FBI agents involved in the 1969 raid. The testimony was in connection with a civil suit seeking damages being filed by the families of Hampton and Clark.

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INDIAN GROUP ASK BOYCOTT OF GALLUP CEREMONIAL: EVENT COMMERCIALIZES INDIAN CULTURE

GALLUP, New Mexico (LNS)--Since 1922, the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial Association, organized and run mostly by white businessmen and civic leaders, has held the Gallup Ceremonial at which thousands of spectators view Indian sports, dancing, rodeos and crafts.

Since 1969, a Coalition of Indians Against Exploitation (IAE) has demonstrated at the event in an attempt to get both Indian and non-Indian people to boycott what is a mockery of Indian culture.

This year they are circulating a pamphlet called "What would happen if Gallup gave a "ceremonial" and no Indians came?" The Pamphlet urges Indian pepple and their supporters to "Stay Home and Protest" during the ceremonial which will be June 13th to 16th.

During Indian demonstrations against the 1971 Ceremonial, District Attorney Louis DePauli told a meeting of Gallup businessmen, "If you have to shoot demonstrators, aim low."

"The Gallup Ceremonial is not an Indian event," says IAE. "The Indian people have never controlled or operated the 'Ceremonial'. The name itself--Gallup Intertribal Ceremonial--is a violation to Indian religion. It is not a ceremonial.

"To the Gallup businessmen the 'Ceremonial' is only money."

In 1972, the last time the Ceremonial was held, Gallup businessmen reaped a profit of $1.5 million. The Ceremonial itself, however, is considered non-profit and lost $36,000 dollars, which the state of New Mexico made up.

Navajo chairman Raymond Nakai opposed the Ceremonial's request to get state money in 1969. And in 1971, the All Indian Pueblo Council chairman and the Navajo chairman both publicly opposed attempts to get federal funding for the event because it is not Indian controlled. The American Indian Movement, the National Indian Youth Council, and the National Congress of American Indians have also voiced opposition to it. A group of Navajo medicinemen also publicly condemned the Ceremonial in 1971 for commercializing sacred Indian dances.

Gallup businessmen have made no attempt to hide their motives in sponsoring the event. Richard Wilson, a businessman who has become Ceremonial Association President, said in 1971, "If we have dollar signs in front of our eyes we should acknowledge it and not be ashamed of it."

* * *

More info can be obtained from Coalition of Indians Against Exploitation, Box 124, Gallup, New Mexico 87301. --30--

NORTH CAROLINA BLACK COMMUNITY CAMPAIGSN AGAINST STATE DEATH PENALTY

GREENSBORO, N.C. (LNS) -- North Carolina's death penalty came under attack in Greensboro in May as 600 people rallied on the steps of the city's Municipal Plaza. Thirty-three men and women -- some still in their teens, most of them black, all of them poor -- currently sit on North Carolina's death row, and new death row victims are being added at the rate of three a month.

The Greensboro rally, organized by a broad coalition of black and white citizens, was one of a series which have been held throughout the state in an effort to expose the backwardness of the state's death penalty and the penal system in general.

The rally got under way as 400 students, chanting "We Don't Want the Chair, The Chair's Not Fair," marched from the campus of A&T State University to join the crowd that was already forming.

A.S. Webb, the lone black member of the North Carolina State Board of Corrections who has worked hard for an end to the death penalty, spoke first. He noted that "it is significant that a large number of young people are here todya because the average age in North Carolina's prisons is 23." The state also has one of the largest prison populations in the country.

Two days before the rally, the state's death row had been reduced by one as Samuel Poole was freed after an Appeals Court found that there was no evidence upon which to support his previous conviction. Poole had been sentenced to death for a burglary in which nothing was stolen and no one injured.

Poole and his family traveled to Greensboro to participate in the rally. "I am glad to be off death row and home with my family. I am against capital punishment and hope the others will be off death row soon," he said as the crowd gave him a standing ovation.

Other speakers zeroed in on the basis by which people are assigned to death row. "In the final analysis," noted Rev. Cecil Bishop, "a person who has the means, qualifies in terms of color, and knows the angels, never ends up on death row."

"These are people who were born in poverty, grew up in exploitation and will die in oppression," said Adrienne Weeks, an A&T student and member of the Youth Organization for Black Unity. "Abolishing capital punishment is good and necessary, but not sufficient. Part of the effort is to expose the falsehoods, corruption and hypocrisy which characterizes this system. Why is it that North Carolina prisons are jammed, while known criminals run loose in the White House?"

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(Thanks to YOBU News Service for this information.)

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TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS! YOU MUST SEND US WHAT YOU OWE US. WE NEED MONEY BADLY, BECAUSE MANY SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOT BEEN SENDING THEIR SHARE TO SUPPORT OUR WORK. PAY ALL OF YOUR BACK BILLS, IMMEDIATELY. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO HELP.

SECRETARIES OBSERVE "NATIONAL SECRETARIES DAY" WITH RALLIES: "THIS YEAR WE WANT OUR RIGHTS"

BOSTON, Mass. (LNS) -- Office workers in Boston, demanding "Raises not Roses" observed National Secretaries Day this year with two lunchtime rallies. National Secretaries Day, April 25, is traditionally an occasion for employers to give their secretaries a rose or provide donuts to their office staffs.

The rallies, organized by 9 to 5, a Boston office workers group, drew about 100 people each. Two women from the group read testimony, one described working in a law office, and one talked about working for an insurance company. Other speakers included an 84-year old woman who had been active in organizing clerical workers in the 1940s.

Office workers were informed of the rally by leaflets which said "Roses are not enough. This year we want our rights." At the rallies women carried signs saying "Raises not Roses."

A woman speaking at one of the rallies said, "Boston office workers face the highest cost of living in the country, yet we receive the lowest pay of any major northern city in the U.S. This is nothing to celebrate about. We do the work; we deserve to be well rewarded for it.

The women at the rallies also sang, to the tune of "Those Were the Days My Friend": "Once upon a time we all were quiet/Once upon a time we didn't care./That's what made them take us all for granted/ And now's the time to fight for our fair share."

* * *

Chicago secretaries celebrated National Secretaries Day by ratifying a Secretaries Bill of Rights. "Traditionally, bosses buy candy or flowers for their secretaries during National Secretaries Week," said a member of Women Employed, a Chicago office workers group. "But now we're going to tell our employers we want rights and respect 365 days a year -- not roses once a year. We intend to see that Loop (Chicago's business district) employers implement the Bill of Rights."

The Secretaries Bill of Rights includes fair hiring and termination practices, clear job discriptions and reasonable workloads, equitable salaries, adequate health care, and a secure retirement.

Secretaries plan to start rating their offices according to the Bill of Rights and announce the companies with the worst ratings.

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NARMIC INDOCHINA MATERIALS AVAILABLE

PHILADELPHIA, (LNS) -- In order to continue to combat the U.S. support of the Thieu regime in South Vietnam and the "Post-War" war, NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex) is making available filmstrips, cassete soundtracks, photo books, action packets, fact sheets, and slide shows that can be used in your community. Write to NARMIC, 112 S. 16th St. #1, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, or call (215) 563-9372. -30-

more.....

PENTAGON ADMITS USING WEATHER WARFARE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
KISSINGER HEADS UP TOP SECRET OPERATIONS

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--During a top-secret congressional hearing last March 20, the Pentagon acknowledged its participation in extensive weather warfare operations in Southeast Asia from 1967 to 1972. This revelation, however, did not come as much of a surprise to the North Vietnamese or U.S. opponents of the war who have charged for several years that the rain-making was indeed going on.

Dennis J. Doolin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense who was in the CIA prior to 1969, told the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on the oceans and international environment that 2,602 cloud-seeding missions were flown from an Air Force base in Thailand beginning in March, 1967.

The planes dropped a total of 47,409 cannisters of rain-producing silver iodide or lead iodide over North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The cloud seeding operations, which the Pentagon says increased local rainfalls up to 30 percent, was the first known use of weather warfare in military history. It reached a peak in 1971, according to Pentagon statistics, with more than 11,000 cannisters dumped. Well-informed sources have told the New York Times that the operations at that point were tightly controlled by Henry Kissinger, then presidential advisor for national security.

"This kind of thing was a bomb, and Henry restricted information about it to those who had to know," a former Government official said.

In his testimony before the subcommittee Doolin defended the weather warfare by saying that "If an adversary wanted to stop me from getting A to point B, I would rather he stopped me with a rainstorm than stopped with a bunch of bombs.

"Frankly," he added, "I view this in that context as really quite humane, if it works."

Doolin's point is, at best, naive. Dr. Matthew Meselson, professor of biology at Harvard University and a former Government consultant, was quoted in Science magazine in 1972 as warning that "It is obvious that weather modification used as a weapon of war has the potential for causing large scale and quite possibly uncontrollable and unpredictable destruction."

The Pentagon has said that one main goal of the cloud seeding was to lengthen the duration of the southwest monsoon, which spawns high-rising cumulus clouds (those most susceptible to cloud-seeding) over the panhandle areas of Laos and North Vietnam from May to early October. The longer rainy season thus would give the Air Force more opportunity to trigger rainstorms.

"We were trying to arrange the weather pattern to suit our convenience," said one former government official who had detailed knowledge of the operation.

It doesn't take much imagination to figure out the consequences of a longer and heavier rainy season. Explains the Vietnam Resource Center in its booklet TERROR FROM THE SKY: North Viet-Nam's Dikes and the U.S. Bombing:

"Time is the great enemy in these desperate battles. If the rice remains under clear water for six to eight days, it is irretrievably lost. If the water is muddy, four to five days suffices to destroy the whole crop. And even if the rice plants are saved or new ones planted in time after the fields have been cleared of water, yields are considerably lower than in a normal year."

The Pentagon sees it differently: "It is just trying to add on to something that you already got," said one officer. And Doolin remarked at the hearings: "If I was on the bottom, I do not think I would know the difference between 21 and 23 [inches of rain]."

However, the Defense Department's own most eminent weather scientist, Dr. Pierre St-Amand of the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, California, suggests that the U.S. may now have the operational capability to induce massive floods.

Writes the Vietnam Resource Center: "Something like 400 million cubic meters [260 gallons equals approx. 1 cubic meter] a day suffices to raise the Red River one meter [approx. 40 inches] when it is 10 meters or higher at Hanoi, an increase that could spell the difference between no flood and a serious one."

If serious flooding occurs in the spring, prolongation of the rainy season can lead to future outright disaster. For example, following a major flood, the dikes are patched together as quickly as possible to allow the work of draining the fields to begin. But these patches are not very strong and can easily be swept away by river crests which would be considered trivial in a normal year.

Rhode Island Senator Clairborne Pell became convinced that the U.S. was carrying out rain-making operations in North Vietnam some time ago, and as chairman of the oceans and international environment subcommittee, he began investigating the issue in 1972. Pell believes that the 1971 floods in the North were caused by the weather-warfare.

In the fall of 1972, U.S. bombers began a systematic destruction of North Vietnam's intricate and vital network of dikes, thus threatening the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, their crops and homes. Between this calculated, genocidal bombing and the use of weather-warfare, it is clear that Nixon and the Pentagon was bent on terrorizing the North Vietnamese into surrender regardless of the consequences.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF WEATHER WARFARE

According to interviews conducted by journalist Seymour Hersh, the CIA first initiated the use of cloud-seeding over Hue in the northern part of South Vietnam. "We first used that stuff in about August, of 1963," one former CIA agent said, "when the Diem regime was having trouble with the Buddhists."

"They would just stand around during demonstrations when the police threw tear gas at them, but we noticed that when the rains came they wouldn't stay on. The Agency got an Air America Beechcraft and had it rigged up with silver iodide. There was another demonstration and we seeded the area. It rained."

(continued....)

A similar cloud seeding was carried out by CIA aircraft in Saigon at least once during the summer of 1964. Then the Intelligence Agency expanded its activities to the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos sometime in the middle '60s. By 1967 the Air Force had become involved although, as one former Government official put it, "the agency was calling all the shots.

"I always assumed the agency had a mandate from the White House to do it," he added.

The state of the art had not yet advanced to the point where it was possible to predict the results of a seeding operation with any degree of confidence, one Government official told Hersh. "We used to go out flying around and looking for a certain cloud formation. And we made a lot of mistakes. Once we dumped seven inches of rain in two hours on one of our Special Forces camps."

According to a document contained in the Pentagon Papers, weather modification was one of seven basic options for stepping up the war that were presented on request by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the White House in late February, 1967. The document described the weather program over Laos--officially known as Operation Pop-eye--as an attempt "to reduce trafficability along infiltration routes." Apparently there was some secret disputes over the operation in the Johnson administration.

Queried by Hersh, a Nixon Administration official said that he believed the first use of weather warfare over North Vietnam took place in late 1968 or early 1969. Over the next two years this official added, "it seemed to get more important--the reports were coming more frequently."

One former high-ranking official said that by the end of 1971, the program, which had been given at least three different code-names since the middle sixties, was under the direct control of the White House.

Navy scientists added their own bit to weather warfare by developing a new chemical agent which, according to one source, "produced a rain that had an acidic quality to it and it would foul up mechanical equipment--like radars, trucks, and tanks. This wasn't orignally in our planning," the official added, "it was a refinement."

A number of officials also confirmed that cloud seeding had been widely used in South Vietnam, particularly in the north. Estimates have it that more than half of the actual cloud seeding operations in 1969 and 1970 took place in South Vietnam.

Testimony this March before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on oceans and international environment revealed that the cloud seeding operations were halted on July 5, 1972. This was two days after the New York Times wrote a lengthy article about the top-secret operation. Defense officials denied at the time that any rain-making had been attempted over North Vietnam.

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VVAW/WSO PLANS NATIONAL ACTIONS IN WASHINGTON JULY 1-4

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization is planning four days of national actions in Washington DC from July 1-4.

The demands that will be raised individually during the first days and jointly during the big march and rally on July 4th are:

** Universal and unconditional amnesty

** A single-type discharge for all veterans

** Implement the peace agreement--end all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol

** Kick Nixon out!

Non-violent actions will be conducted at the Veterans Administration, the Discharge Review Board, Congress, the White House, Department of Justice and other places.

The VVAW/WSO encourages all organizations and individuals who support the demands to join in the demonstrations in Washington.

"We do not see these July actions as ends in themselves; we see this as just the beginning in the long struggle for universal and unconditional amnesty.

"We hope that thousands of Americans will join us in building the amnesty and single-discharge movement and continuing the struggle to end U.S. involvement in Indochina and kick Nixon out."

For more information about the demonstrations or the demands contact VVAW/WSO National Office, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Ill. (312) 935-2129, or your local VVAW/WSO office.

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TEACHER FIRED FOR DEFENDING STUDENTS' RIGHT TO A FREE PRESS

TORRENCE, Cal.(LNS)--Donald Nicholson, advisor to the student newspaper at Torrence High School, was fired nearly one year ago because the principal objected to four articles which he permitted the paper to run. He is currently suing the Torrence School Board for damages, back pay and reinstatement.

Nicholson feels that the high school students have the same rights to free speech and freedom of the press that the Constitution supposedly guarantees to the nation at large. So, he permitted the publication of a series of articles on police-youth relations, two articles on the problems Chicanos face in Torrence, and an article about city planning.

The principal, backed by the local school board, objected to the articles, charging that they violated the Rotary Four-Way Test of suitability. This test asserts that an article must adhere to the standards of truth, fairness, "the building of good will and better relationships" and must be "beneficial to all concerned." It was particularly the latter two which the principal felt had been violated. However, the Supreme Court, in 1969 ruled that "students are entitled to freedom of expression of their views..." under the First Amendment.

The case is expected to go to trial within the next month or so. This is in spite of efforts by the school board to prevent a trial on technical grounds.

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[See packet #610 for the last Wounded Knee story.]

JURY FOR CUSTER CASE EMPANELED, TRIAL ATMOSPHERE "SCHIZOPHRENIC", SAYS A.I.M. LAWYER

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (LNS) -- Jury selection has been completed in the trial of three American Indian Movement members on charges stemming from the February, 1973 protests following the killing of an Indian by a white man in Custer, South Dakota.

After a police riot on April 29 for which eleven AIM supporters and members have been arrested so far, the court proceedings were adjourned until May 14. They resumed in a small,heavily secured, makeshift courtroom three miles outside of town in the Sioux Falls Civil Defense Building. Spectators other than the families of the defendants and press are not allowed into the courtroom. Uniformed police are stationed around the building, and marshals guard all locked doors inside, including the toilets.

Three panels of jurors had to be called to complete the jury selection. So many people admitted to prejudice or lack of impartiality in the case that Judge Joseph Buttum began accepting obviously prejudiced jurors in an apparent effort to speed things up. According to one woman at the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee office, when panel members stated that they didn't think they could be fair, Bottum would respond, "Well, you'll try, won't you?"

The defense was allowed only two peremptory challenges for each of the original five defendants, thereby treating the five as one defendant. The prosecutor was allowed ten.

In more than one instance, the defense had to use their challenges on clearly prejudiced prospective jurors. For example, Judge Bottum refused to excuse one woman whose husband works in a factory where an anti-Indian vigilante squad was set up. The woman had made it clear that she did not disapprove of such actions.

Reber Boult, an attorney with the Defense Committee, who was in the courtroom the day the trial resumed, characterized the atmosphere as "schizophrenic." "They try to do all the little things that make it look like a real trial but it's not.

"The atmosphere is like a prison....The trial-like gestures are meaningless in the little room of the blockhouse, out-of-town, behind locked doors, metal detectors and armed guards -- cut off from the public, cut off from all reality except that of a prison."

There are now only three defendants left of the original five. On May 17, the state's case against Delala Beane on charges of riot where arson was committed were dismissed. She is suffering from a back injury which would make it impossible for her to sit up in court. However, she still faces other charges in connection with the 1973 Custer protest for which she will be tried in June, in Pierre, South Dakota.

The case of David Hill has been severed from the others because of the injuries he received in the police attack. He faces the possibility of a permanent eye injury.

Judge Bottum told the jurors that Hill's case had been severed because he "met with an accident," and continued to refer to the police attack, in which all 16 Indian spectators in the courtroom were assaulted and beaten, as a "little disturbance," and "a mild scuffle."

* * *

The prosecution concluded its case May 21 in the trial of Tonia Ackerman, Lorelei DeCora Means and Madonna Gilbert on charges of burglary and larceny in connection with alleged looting of the Wounded Knee Trading Post on February 27, 1973.

On May 23 the defense argued a motion to dismiss the case on the grounds that the federal government lacks jurisdiction to prosecute. The defense argued that the federal government is a government of "granted powers" and that under the Great Sioux Nation Treaty of 1868 jurisdiction was retained by the Sioux, who have a detailed and complete criminal code.

Judge Warren Urbom denied the motion.

One witness for the prosecution, James Czywczynski, part owner of the Trading Post, refused to answer more than 90 questions concerning interest rates and profit margins of the Trading Post, pleading the Fifth Amendment. He was warned by Judge Urbom that he was possibly opening himself up to criminal prosecution by his testimony.

The trial is expected to end in early June. On May 28, the defense will make a motion for acquital, on the grounds that the government prosecution has not proved its case.

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BEWARE OF PAP-CHEK, THE DO-IT-YOURSELF PAP SMEAR

NEW YORK (LNS) --Pap-Chek, a do-it-yourself test for cervical cancer has been recalled because of what the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) terms "a significant hazard."

The mail order product depends on the use of cells from the vagina rather than from the cervix. This causes the possibility of a false negative (non-cancerous) test result which could delay an accurate diagnosis of cancer.

Pap-Chek, which has never been approved for marketing, was distributed by Female Laboratory Testing. It was advertised in full-page ads in women's magazines with the slogan: "Millions of women find it easier to face cancer of the cervix than face a Pap test in the doctor's office."

The FDA urges women who have used Pap-Chek to be re-tested as soon as possible.

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[Thanks to Community Press Features for this short.]

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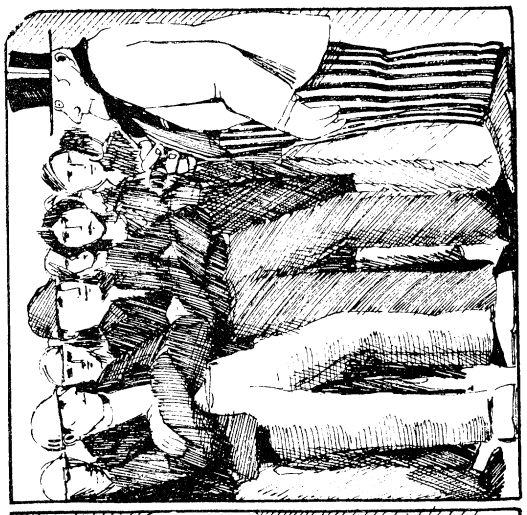
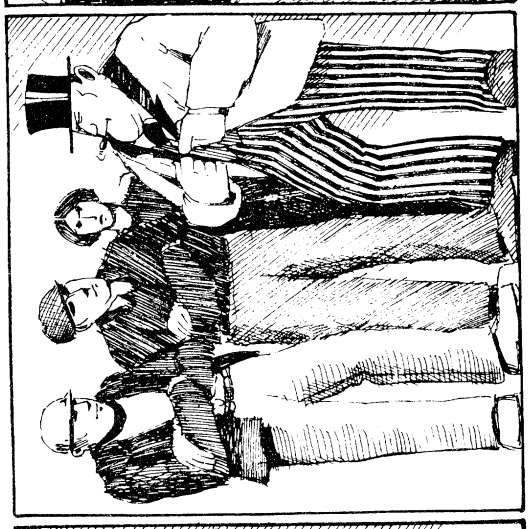
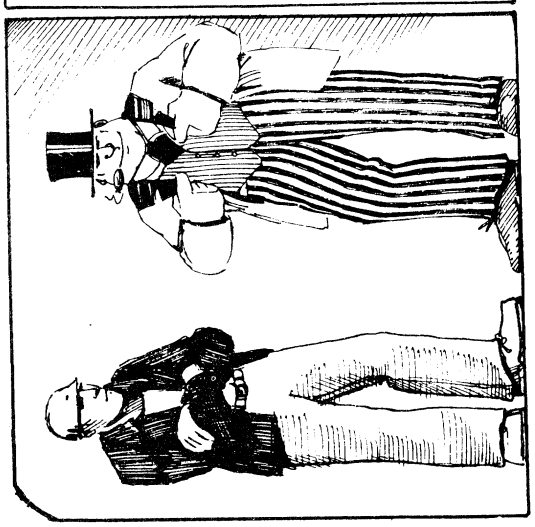
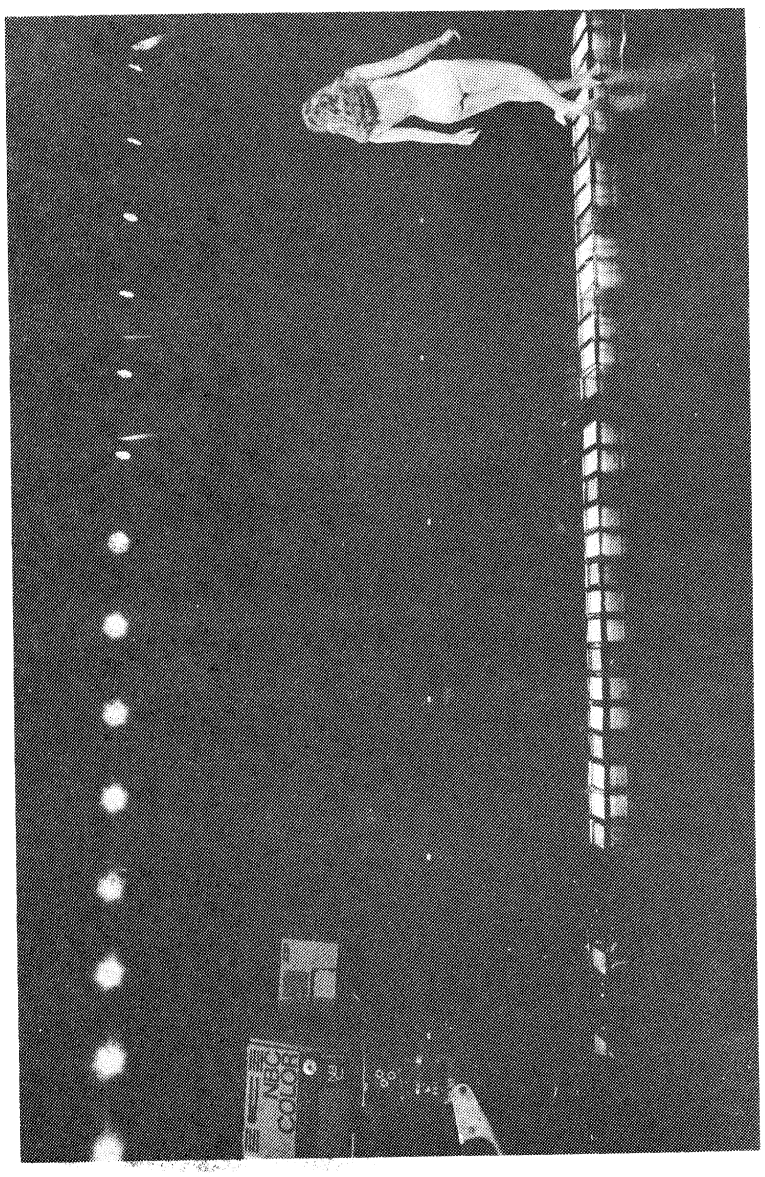
FRIENDS,

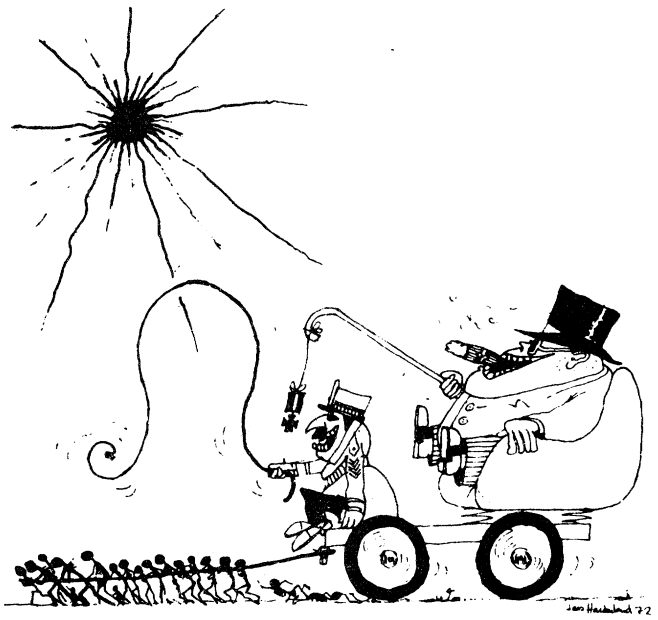
PLEASE REMEMBER TO SEND US A COPY OF YOUR PAPER AS IT COMES OUT. WE WANT TO KEEP IN TOUCH.











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WESTERN VOICE/LNS

Neal Benson/LNS

BULLETIN POPULAIRE/LNS

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

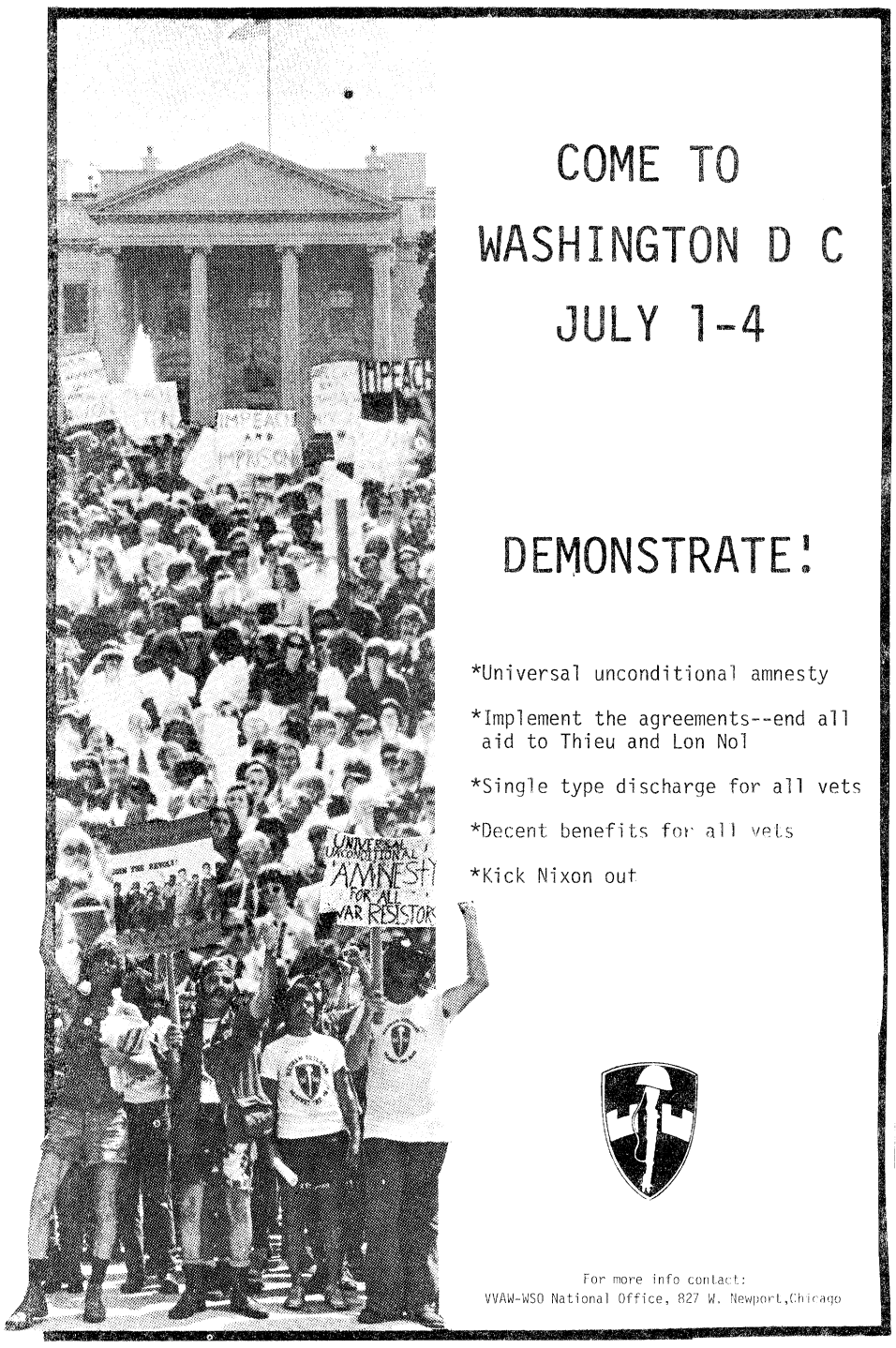
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

TOP RIGHT CREDIT: BULLETIN POPULAIRE/LNS

TOP TWO LEFT: A demonstration of the newly-formed "Struggle Movement for the Application of the Paris Agreement" in Saigon. The people in the top photo are all members of the Parliament. The signs in the second photo read:(right) "So long as Thieu remains war goes on." and (left) "Democracy, a farce!"
CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: WESTERN VOICE/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Photo taken at the 1974 Miss America Pageant.
CREDIT: Neil Benson/LNS



COME TO WASHINGTON D C JULY 1-4

DEMONSTRATE!

*Universal unconditional amnesty

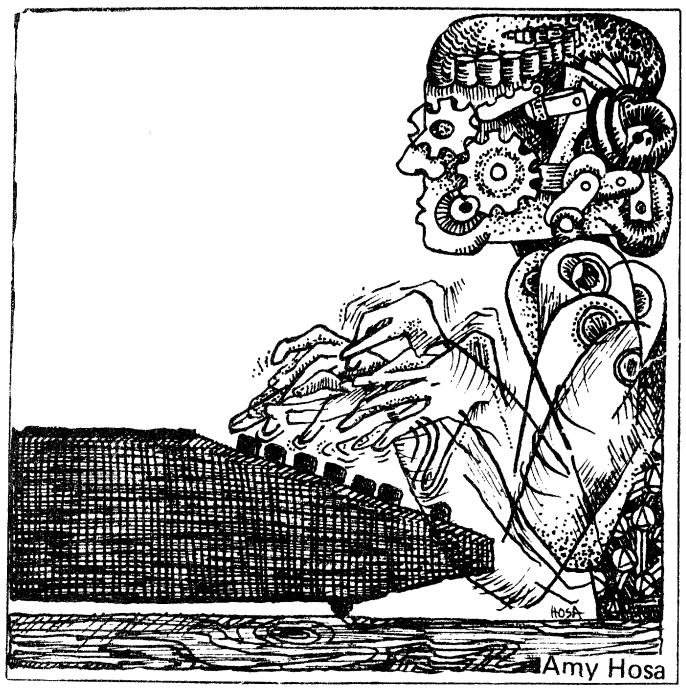
*Implement the agreements--end all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol

*Single type discharge for all vets

*Decent benefits for all vets

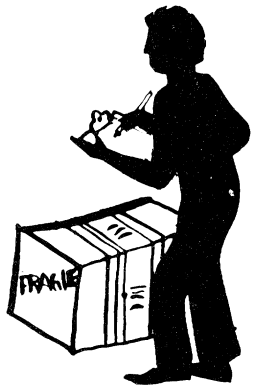
*Kick Nixon out

For more info contact:
VVAW-WSO National Office, 827 W. Newport,Chicago

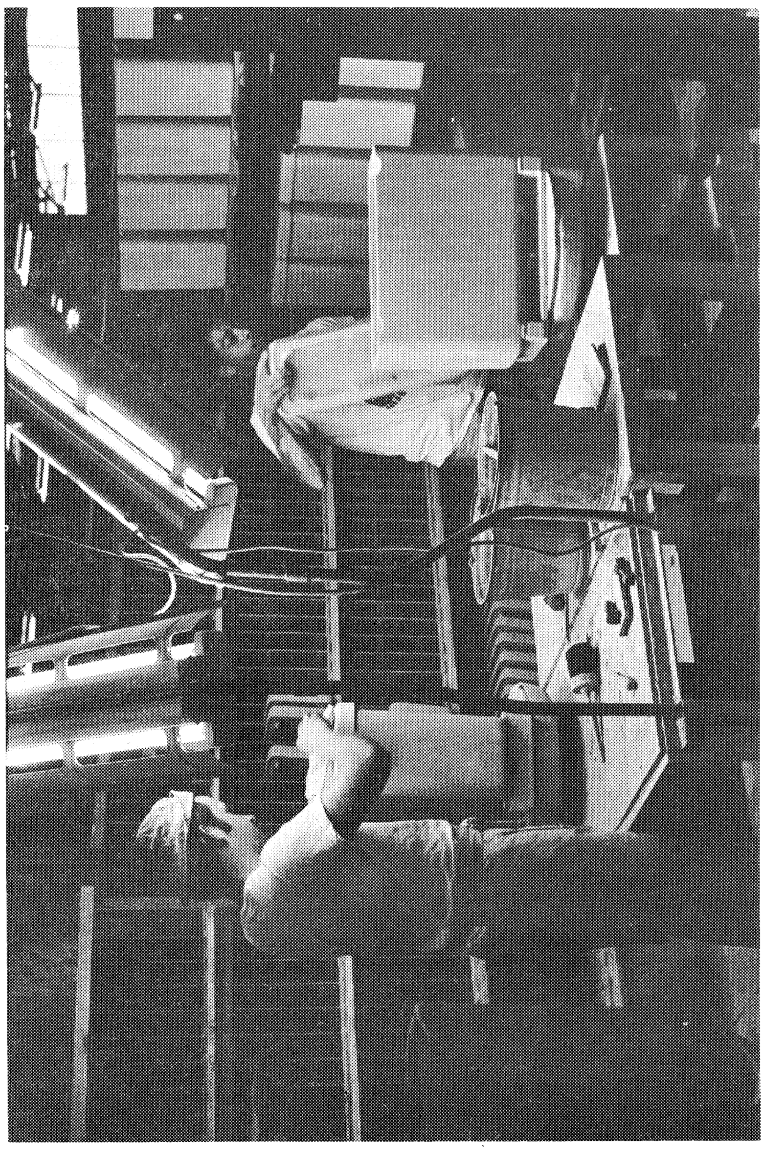


Amy Hosa

1970—$95 average weekly wage



1970—$135 average weekly wage



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WHAT SHE WANTS/LNS

Ina Clausen, Eileen Whalen/UP FROM UNDER/LNS

LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS

TOP RIGHT: This graphic may be run with the National Secretaries Day STORY ON PAGE 7 OF THIS PACKET (#615).

CREDIT: Amy Bonz/WHAT SHE WANTS/LNS

TOP LEFT: A mini-poster for the VVAW-WSO national action planned for July 1-4. The amnesty demonstration demands are listed.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 9 OF THIS PACKET (#615).

CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Average salaries of women and men in 1970.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 7 OF THIS PACKET (#615).

CREDIT: Ina Clausen, Eileen Whalen/ UP FROM UNDER/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Two men working in a toilet factory.

CREDIT: Bill Fibbens/LNS

(The credit line for this picture was left out)

BOTTOM LEFT: Two Japanese women protesting the rise in food costs.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 2 OF THIS PACKET (#615).